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Marine disinfection.—The transport *Burnside* sailed from this port for New York via Guantanamo and Baracoa with 67 officers and privates. At this port all articles taken on board, except the clothing actually worn, were disinfected by steam and stored in a compartment of the ship. At Guantanamo and at Baracoa additional companies were taken on. It was recommended that baggage from these places be stored in a separate compartment and disinfected on arrival at New York.

MANZANILLO.

There have been only 3 deaths during the week, the causes being as follows: Malaria, 2; typhoid fever, 1. There were no new cases of yellow fever or smallpox.

GUANTANAMO.

During the week ended September 16 there were 5 deaths from the following causes: Malarial diseases, 3; enteritis, 1; heart disease, 1.

During the week ended September 23 there were 7 deaths, the causes being as follows: Malarial diseases, 2; enteritis, 1; Bright's disease, 1; liver disease, 1; other causes, 2.

DAQUIRI.

Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Weekly report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, September 21, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended September 21, 1899, bills of health were issued to the following ships: September 20, to the steamship *Alsatia* of the Anchor Line bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 244 steerage passengers and 247 pieces of small and 46 pieces of large baggage. One case, an Austrian from Gomizia, was refused embarkation, because he had an eruption which resembled smallpox. Enough vaccine material was procured by the steamship company to vaccinate every one on the ship, which was ordered done.

September 20, the steamship *Patria*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed, 618 steerage and 4 cabin passengers, and 491 pieces of small and 150 pieces of large baggage. There arrived here on Sunday, September 17, on the steamship *Reichstag*, a case of hemorrhagic smallpox in the person of a female American missionary from Kikuyu, British East Africa. The disease was probably contracted at Mombaso, Africa, the point of embarkation, because the disease is said to be prevalent there, and also because the symptoms did not begin to manifest themselves until about two weeks after leaving that port. At the request of the consul I visited the case and found that the quarantine had been passed and that she had been quartered in a pension where a local doctor found her and had her sent to the contagious hospital. The eruption was well marked

and presented no difficulty in diagnosis. Hemorrhage from the bowel soon came on and four days after her arrival here she died. All baggage will be thoroughly disinfected before being permitted to be sent to the United States.

Respectfully, yours,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Correction concerning yellow fever in Orizaba.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *September 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a letter from Act. Asst. Surg. T. J. Turpin, United States Marine-Hospital Service, in which he corrects a mistake made in quoting Dr. Liceaga on the question of the infection of Orizaba by yellow fever. The letter is self explanatory.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *September 27, 1899.*

SIR: I am in receipt of a letter from Dr. Liceaga, president of Mexican supreme board of health, calling my attention to a statement made by me, and quoted by you in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, for August 30, 1899, that Dr. Liceaga stated that the present epidemic in Orizaba was the first in 18 years. This Dr. Liceaga says was not correct, as in point of fact the present epidemic in Orizaba is the first ever known. I must have misunderstood the doctor, and beg that you will make the proper correction, placing the blame where it should properly rest, upon my misapprehension.

I am, very truly,

THOS. J. TURPIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Dr. L. E. COFER, *Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

Deaths from yellow fever in Orizaba from September 15 to 30, 1899.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *October 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following schedule of deaths from yellow fever in the city of Orizaba from September 15 to September 30, inclusive:

Date.	Hos- pital.	City.	Date.	Hos- pital.	City.
September 15.....	1	.....	September 24.....	1	.....
September 16.....	1	.....	September 25.....	2	1
September 17.....	1	.....	September 26.....	2	2
September 18.....	2	1	September 27.....	1	1
September 19.....	2	.....	September 28.....	1	2
September 20.....	.....	1	September 29.....	3	1
September 21.....	1	2	September 30.....	1	.....
September 22.....	1	.....	Total.....	22	11
September 23.....	2	.....		

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.